

Except on Manam Island, no food shortage occurred in the district.

Sweet corn can almost be regarded as a staple food, as it is to be seen in nearly every native garden, growing between taro, yam, mammies, aibeka, bananas, pit and sugar cane.

Irish potatoes, carrots, parsnips, eschallots, cabbages, parsley, lettuce, kohl rabi, tomatoes and radishes have been introduced to many villages above 2,000 feet altitude, and have taken well amongst the natives.

It is hoped that before long Madang township will be supplied regularly with vegetables.

Root cuttings of a seedless type of breadfruit tree (*Artocarpus spp.*) have recently been introduced to the district through the Department of Agriculture, and have been distributed amongst the natives.

A quantity of fruit trees, including Avocada pear, rambutan, mandarin, lime, sour-sop and custard apple has also been sent to higher inland villages.

DERRIS FOR DOG TICKS.

When derris powder is applied to ticks already attached to a dog the ticks do not immediately die, but on the following day they will all be dead and dried up. After applying the powder to the dog ticks may get on it and re-attach quite soon, but if they get on the dog within three days after the powder has been applied they will die without engorging. To make a derris powder wash, add one heaped tablespoon of the powder to one gallon of water in which one tablespoon of soap flakes has been dissolved. Mix thoroughly. After washing, the dog should be exercised to drain off the surplus fluid, or this may be taken off by drying roughly. The wash, like the powder, does not kill ticks instantaneously or prevent others attaching, but will kill the latter for three days after bathing.